



REPORT

on the state of the

PUBLIC HEALTH

in the

URBAN DISTRICT OF BUSHEY

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHORLEYWOOD

URBAN DISTRICT OF RICKMANSWORTH

and the

RURAL DISTRICT OF WATFORD

in the

COUNTY OF HERTFORD

WILLIAM NORMAN-TAYLOR, M.D., (Lond.), D.P.H., D.I.H., F.R.S.H.

Medical Officer of Health and Senior Assistant County Medical Officer

for the year

1967



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REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1967

To the Chairman and Members of:

the Urban District Council of Bushey,

the Urban District Council of Chorleywood,

the Urban District Council of Rickmansworth,

and

the Rural District Council of Watford

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report together with the Reports by the Chief Public Health Inspectors on their work in the Districts, for the year 1967.

Developments in Public Health.

The year 1967 can perhaps best be described as a year of "incubation", a year in the long period of gestation of the reports whose births are being eagerly awaited by all interested in the future of public health. I refer to the Royal Commission on Local Government, and the Seebohm Committee on the future of the social service. The first is expected to pronounce on the future place of public health in the administrative structure of local government, and the second is to define the place of public health as part of the overall sociological setting. Both will presumably have a considerable effect on the way the public health service is to be run in the future.

It is now twenty years since the last major legislation in health and welfare. Twenty years is quite a long enough time to wait for new ideas to be put into operation. We are said to be living in times of rapid change, but when one looks back at the last century, the era of the "sanitary revolution", our Victorian forebears, in spite of their *laissez-faire* traditions, were capable of moving as fast if not faster. Chadwick's famous *Report on the Sanitary Conditions of the Labouring Classes* was published in 1842, the General Board of Health was set up in 1848; Shaftesbury's Housing Act followed in 1855. The Royal Commission of 1869 recommended the setting up of local sanitary districts and this was done under the Local Government Act of 1872.

Now we are on the brink of another great leap forward. Whatever is recommended, whatever the framework, or the legal or administrative basis, the work itself must go on. The needs remain basically the same, and the needs have to be met. It may not be inopportune therefore to take advantage of this pause, this breathing space, to take stock, to make an appraisal of the fundamentals, to ask ourselves what are the aims and objects, the *raison-d'être*, of the public health service, before we plunge into the more debateable issue of who does what. In particular what is the fundamental role of the Medical Officer of Health in the public health service?

In essence, public health, or community medicine as it is sometimes called, is simply the application of health science to the community instead of, as in the traditional doctor-patient arrangement, to an individual. The Medical Officer of Health is the community physician, not to them as individuals but collectively. Just as an ordinary doctor examines his patient, so the Medical Officer of Health examines the community. This duty is laid down in statute. ¹He must "inform himself of all matters affecting, or likely to affect, the health of the public". He has to examine the way people live, the way they work, what they eat. Especially he keeps an eye on persons in the more vulnerable groups, babies, children, young mothers and the aged. His work has no precise boundaries; he must take such steps, or make such investigations as he sees fitting. In this he is helped by statistics. Just as an ordinary doctor keeps a record of his patient's temperature or pulse rate, so the Medical Officer of Health keeps a record of causes of deaths and cases of disease.

For remedies he does not use medicines. His aim is to prevent rather than cure. He has the duty to see that factors injurious to health are removed or abated. He uses health education as a tool to this end, persuading rather than enforcing wherever possible.

He also has to see that certain services which we now regard as essential to our way of life, are provided. He is in administrative charge of a team of health workers who keep him informed of the state of the physical environment on the one hand or the health of the more vulnerable members of the public on the other. He may organise services for the early detection of disease or handicap, or where handicaps or old age are already present, he may organise services to lighten the burden.

The Medical Officer of Health is more and more becoming a co-ordinator, a link between the traditional curative service and the community. Patients are not just "cases"; they are people with homes and families and work to do. First of all the question has to be asked: Why has this illness occurred? This is very much the concern of the Medical Officer of Health. Secondly these patients are people who have if possible to return to their place as valued members of the community. The various social services to this end are becoming more and more complicated and more and more overlapping. The Medical Officer of Health, by virtue of his training, his experience and his position, can help to ensure the smooth running of all services where there is a bearing on health and welfare.

Whatever our legislators bring forth, these basic services must go on, and must advance and progress, helping to maintain and create a fuller life for all. As Professor Fraser Brockington² has said, "The story of public health is never finished. Certain diseases and disabilities may recede into the background but old problems remain and new ones will arise. Health is something dynamic; it has to be maintained against continual pressure of powerful forces – biological, social and psychological. The greater our success today, the more urgently shall we require continued vigilance, critical assessment and organisation arrangements to meet the challenges of tomorrow".

In conclusion, I must take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to the staff of the public health departments in the four Districts, and of the Joint (Medical Officer of Health) Committee, for their continued and unstinted help and enthusiasm, often in the face of apathy or criticism. I must also thank the County Council, who through their Divisional Medical Officer, have freely made available staff and facilities without which the proper work of a Medical Officer of Health would be impossible.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I beg to present this my Annual Report on the state of the health of the people whom you represent and whom I have had the honour to serve during the year 1967.

W. NORMAN-TAYLOR,
Medical Officer of Health.

74 Mildred Avenue,
WATFORD, Herts.

Telephone: WATFORD 26132

Footnotes :

- (1) Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959.
- (2) Brockington, C.F., (1966); "A short History of Public Health",
Churchill.

THE STATE OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH IN THE COMBINED DISTRICTS

VITAL STATISTICS

Population

The Registrar General's estimates of the mid-year populations of the Districts, which form the basis for most of the statistical data in the reports, are analysed in the following table:

	Population		Total	Natural	
	1967	1966	Increase	Increase	Migration
Bushey	24,310	24,120	190	154	36
Chorleywood	7,730	7,670	60	30	30
Rickmansworth	30,290	30,290	0	103	-103
Watford Rural	61,200	60,970	230	188	42
	<u>123,530</u>	<u>123,050</u>	<u>480</u>	<u>475</u>	<u>5</u>

Note :- "Natural Increase"; excess of live births over deaths.

(The figures in the last column may include adjustments in estimates of the previous year.)

Comments. The actual rate of increase in the population of the Combined Districts is still slow, though not quite as slow as last year. There was a net gain of 480 persons. In Rickmansworth the population apparently remained exactly the same, though there was a theoretical exodus of 103 persons since this was the excess of births over deaths in that District.

BIRTH RATES

The number of births, by sex, in each District is set out below. The basic figures have been corrected to exclude non-resident births (such as those occurring in the Bushey Maternity Home which caters for the Greater London Council) and to include babies born outside the area (e.g. in Watford Borough) to parents resident in the area. The birth rates have also been corrected by a factor which allows for the age group composition of the population to make them comparable with the national rates.

Birth Rates

	Live Births			Still Births		Illegitimate		Adjusted
	M	F	Totals (1966)	No. (1966)	No. (1966)	No. (1966)	No. (1966)	Birth Rate
Bushey	193	163	356	381	2	5	11* 23	14.02
Chorleywood	40	40	80	78	0	1	3 4	10.82
Rickmansworth	215	167	382	455	5	2	21 16	13.48
Watford Rural	366	348	714	691	13	7	58 † 51	11.58
Totals	<u>814</u>	<u>718</u>	<u>1532</u>	<u>1605</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>93</u> <u>94</u>	

* includes one still birth — † includes three still births.

Changes in the Birth Rate

	1967	1966	1965	1964	1961	1951	1939
Bushey	14.02	15.36	18.26	17.19	15.8	15.1	13.0
Chorleywood	10.82	10.81	11.62	15.42	11.9	12.5	9.0
Rickmansworth	13.48	16.14	16.12	16.55	16.6	13.6	18.8
Watford Rural	11.58	11.33	12.08	13.07	14.8	17.0	13.9
Herts County	16.5	16.3	18.10	18.29	—	—	—
England and Wales	17.2	17.7	18.1	16.3	17.4	15.5	14.7

The total number of babies born during the year was 96 fewer than last year, Bushey and Chorleywood accounted for most of this; Rickmansworth and Watford Rural showed a slight increase. The birth rates continued their steady decline however, Chorleywood keeping its place at the bottom of this league.

Illegitimate Births*. There was one fewer illegitimate birth this year, 93 as compared with 94 last year. The illegitimate birth rate for the Combined Districts (number of illegitimate live and still births per cent of all live and still births) was 5.09, as compared with 8.4 for England and Wales. The illegitimate rates for each District are set out in the body of the Report but since actual numbers are small they are not statistically comparable with the other and no conclusions should be deduced therefrom.

Still Births. The still birth rates are not set out in the body of the report as the figures are too small to be of value, but for the Combined Districts the still birth rate is 1.28 per 1,000 total births.

* Further details are given for each District in the body of the Report.

DEATH RATES

There were 1,057 deaths in the Combined Districts, 536 men and 521 women. Of these 369 were under the age of 56, 221 men and 148 were women, revealing that it is men who are now more vulnerable in middle age. An analysis of causes of death by age and sex is given in the body of the Report under each District.

The death rate in each District is lower than that for England and Wales, which in 1967 was 11.2 deaths per 1,000 population. Chorleywood again has the lowest rate and is lower than Hertfordshire County, which has a rate of 8.9.

Adjusted Death Rates

	1967	Comp Factor	1966	1965	1964	1961	1951	1939
Bushey	9.79	(1.18)	9.5	10.46	10.5	8.5	9.9	7.9
Chorleywood	7.28	(1.12)	7.5	9.01	6.8	6.2	8.5	9.6
Rickmansworth	10.86	(1.18)	10.3	10.89	9.9	8.4	9.1	8.5
Watford Rural	9.72	(1.13)	9.9	10.49	9.6	8.7	7.1	8.8
England and Wales	11.2	—	11.7	11.5	11.3	11.9	12.5	12.1

Infantile mortality

Twenty-five infants died in their first year of life. The rates per 1,000 live births are given in the table below. The rates for Rickmansworth and Watford Rural are above the national average, and the rate for the Combined Districts taken together, although below the national average is still higher than the rate for Hertfordshire County. It would appear that the steady improvement over the past years may now be evening out.

	1967	1966	1965	1964	1961	1951	1939
Bushey	8.43	10.5	9.01	12.02	17.8	37	48
Chorleywood	0	25.6	24.39	27.78	12	0	29
Rickmansworth	18.33	19.8	15.59	19.57	10.4	14	32
Watford Rural	21.01	17.4	12.45	13.70	20.7	29	56
Combined Districts	16.32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hertfordshire	14.0	13.9	15.7	14.4	—	—	—
England and Wales	18.3	19.0	19.0	20	21.6	29.7	55.3

There were three deaths among illegitimate children out of 58 illegitimate births in the Combined Districts, giving a mortality rate of 51.7 per 1,000 births for illegitimate babies.

Nineteen infant deaths occurred in the first four weeks of life, a rate of 12.41 deaths per 1,000 live births. Fifteen deaths occurred in the first week, giving a rate of 9.8 per 1,000. If the 20 still births and the deaths under one week are added together, the “perinatal” mortality rate, as it is called, is 22.5 deaths per 1,000 live and still births. Perinatal deaths are in many cases due to congenital disorders, such as the consequences of german measles, but can also be due to birth injury.

No maternal deaths, or deaths due to pregnancy were recorded in any of the four Districts during the year.

Deaths from Cancer of the Lung

The “epidemic” of cancer of the lung is continuing, and this is one of the commonest causes of deaths in middle age. Out of 58 deaths due to this cause, over half, namely 32 (55%), were in persons under the age of 65. None occurred in persons under the age of 35. Of the 58, 46 were men and 12 were women; this disease is much commoner in men, but the number of cases in women has increased alarmingly lately, as can be seen from the following table. Women are nowadays as addicted to cigarette smoking as are men, if not more so, and it is to be anticipated that their lung cancer rate will soon be the same as for men.

	1967			1966			1965			1956			1950		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Deaths	46	12	58	45	10	55	58	8	66	30	2	32	16	2	18
England and Wales	28,250			27,019			26,399			18,186					
Male	23,546			22,606			22,231			15,615					
Female	4,704			4,413			4,168			2,571					

Deaths from Coronary Heart Disease

Another disease which has been on the increase in recent years is coronary heart disease, and this year with 196 deaths, the high figures for 1965 and 1964 have returned. Again, it is a killer among the middle aged, 66 of the deaths being under 65 years; none were under 35. As with cancer of the lung, men are more often victims than women, there being 121 deaths in men as compared with 75 among women. The proportion is much the same under the age of 65.

	1967			1966			1965			1956			1950		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Deaths	121	75	196	116	72	188	144	68	212	68	48	116	52	30	82

Cancer among Women

Cancer of the breast was responsible for 19 deaths, and 12 of these were in women under 65, many of them with families of small children. This disease is one of the most easily diagnosable of all cancers; if women would only regularly examine their breasts for the presence of suspicious lumps, and in finding them would go to their doctor about it, many of these deaths could be prevented. These figures also show that cancer of the breast is much more common than cancer of the womb, there being only three deaths from this cause. Only one of these was due to cancer of the cervix. The elaborate machinery set up by the County Council in conjunction with the Regional Hospital Board to take cervical cytological smears, would have prevented only one death. This is not to question the value of this procedure, but to put it in proportion.

Deaths of Children

Deaths among children nowadays are, thankfully, relatively rare, and, when caused by disease it is usually a rare or non-preventable disease. There were ten deaths in children between the ages of 1 year and 15, the causes being as follows :-

Heart disease	...	1
Leukaemia	... ..	1
Malignancy (cancer)	...	1
Congenital defect	...	2
Pneumonia	... ..	1
Accidents	... ..	2
(Ill-defined causes)	...	2

The accidental deaths were not due to motor accidents.

Death from Suicide

There were ten deaths from suicide, three in persons over 65, six in persons between 35 and 65 and one under 25. Suicide is theoretically a preventable condition, but it is often very difficult to anticipate.

Accidental Deaths

Motor accidents accounted for 13 deaths, nine men and four women. Only two of these were in persons over the age of 65.

Other accidents, usually in the home, accounted for 21 deaths, of which eight were old persons over 75, one over 65, two children, and one baby. These figures clearly show that it is the more helpless, and less agile or experienced groups of people who are most vulnerable. We have no statistics for the non-fatal accidents, nor (which would be almost as important) for the "near misses".

Accident figures show no tendency to increase however, and, in proportion to population growth, have remained relatively constant.

Deaths from Infectious Disease

Deaths from infectious disease is now very rare. Fifteen persons died from *tuberculosis* as a primary or secondary cause; *syphilis* caused two deaths, and two were due to *encephalitis*. There were no deaths from *diphtheria* or *poliomyelitis*.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Measles

There was a small epidemic of measles during the year, a total of 1,232 cases, most of them occurring during the first half of the year. The County Council has now made arrangements for the immunization of children who have not had measles, and it is hoped that large scale epidemics will not occur again.

Dysentery

This disease keeps occurring sporadically throughout the four Districts. Nine cases were notified, from the public as a whole; most of them were individual cases, but two were family outbreaks. In a hospital for the mentally sub-normal, 24 cases were notified, mostly in small groups at various times throughout the year.

Typhoid

Only one case of typhoid occurred, in a man who had recently returned from Egypt. The public always react in an alarmed fashion on hearing of a case of typhoid but this is not normally a very infectious disease on a person to person basis. When there is an epidemic it is usually because all the cases have been infected from the same source, not because they have caught it from each other. The persons who should be alarmed are those who were with the patient during the three weeks *before* the onset of the disease. We are frequently asked to follow up so-called contacts of cases of typhoid, persons who are unnecessarily alarmed, while those who really are at risk are often blissfully ignorant of it. I refer particularly, for example, to cases of typhoid occurring among parties of tourists who have returned from southern Europe or beyond.

Poliomyelitis

One case of polio was diagnosed in a child living in one of the County gipsy caravan sites. The child had been admitted to St. Alban's City Hospital with a fever and paralysis of the lower limbs, and since the diagnosis was made outside the District the case does not appear in the statistics in this Report.

Infective Hepatitis

For the second year in succession a relatively large number of cases were notified, namely 22 in 1967 and 19 in 1966. Few of these were family outbreaks. Thirteen of the cases occurred during the summer months of May, June and July, of which eight were in Abbots Langley parish. Four other cases occurred in Bushey, but this disease is not officially notifiable in that District as yet. At least four of the cases investigated had probably contracted the disease overseas; no clue as to the source of the others was forthcoming. Owing to the difficulty of culturing the causative virus in the laboratory, the investigation of possible sources or contacts (as would normally be done in say dysentery or typhoid) is not very rewarding.

Food Poisoning

Food poisoning occurred on some 24 occasions during the year, in a form sufficiently severe or suspicious to be brought to my notice. Most of these were sporadic or family outbreaks, and rarely was it possible to pin-point the source of infection. During the summer there were three or four cases in which the infection was thought to have been contracted

overseas. There were two brisk outbreaks. One was in an old persons home, affecting 12 persons; this was of the staphylococcal type and the source was almost certainly a septic cut on the finger of one of the kitchen workers combined with a misplaced zeal for economy with left over cold meat. The other occurred among 56 pupils and staff at a primary school who had all partaken at the same school lunch. Following County Council procedure, a specimen meal had been retained, and this was sent for bacteriological examination but nothing definite was found, either in the food or the patients. It was postulated that the outbreak was either of viral origin or due to one of the rarer *clostridia* bacteria which require an elaborate bacteriological technique.

Smallpox

No cases of this disease occurred or were suspected during the year. Some 18 persons were referred to us from their port of entry into the country as not being in possession of a valid vaccination certificate. Such people (apart from the few with medical reasons) are not only taking unnecessary risks themselves but are a potential danger to the large unvaccinated reservoir in this country, not to mention the call on the time of health staff in providing "surveillance".

PREVENTION OF CANCER

Cancer is one of the commonest causes of death, even among younger age groups. If preventive medicine is to make further progress, the prevention of cancer should obviously receive high priority. Unfortunately the causes of cancer may take 20 years or more to produce their effects; this is often clearly seen in some of the industrial cancers due to exposure to certain chemicals. Lung cancer almost certainly similarly takes a long time to appear, though preliminary warnings, such as a morning cough with a little phlegm, are now recognised. There is overwhelming evidence that cigarette smoking is associated with the large majority of lung cancer cases, and that giving up smoking, even after many years of exposure to the agent, will reduce the risk. The Ministry of Health is keeping up its anti-smoking propaganda, but so far, judging by figures for national cigarette sales, there has been little impact.

Another cause of lung cancer is the inhalation of asbestos dust. In large quantities this dust causes the well-known industrial disease known as asbestosis, but it has recently been recognised that relatively small quantities, inhaled over many years can cause at least two different sorts of lung cancer, the bronchial and the mesothelial. Although some prominence was given to this discovery in the public press little heed would appear to have been given to it. In this area off-cuts of asbestos-cement products (said to contain as much as 12% pure asbestos) are widely used as hard core or hard standing, and in dry weather the dust therefrom could be a potential risk to health. We are therefrom now actively attempting to dissuade persons from using this material for this purpose unless it can be covered with a good layer of innocuous material.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Under Section 179 of the Public Health Act of 1936, local authorities may arrange for the "publication of information on questions relating to health or disease, for the delivery of lectures or the display of pictures".

Under the Home Safety Act of 1961 this subject was added.

Most of the District Councils have set aside a small sum in their annual budget to provide for their duties under these two heads and during the year posters were obtained on various themes. Council notice boards have been made available for displaying such posters, and for those provided by the County Council from time to time, but regrettably some authorities do not give this activity very high priority. On the subject of home safety, the setting up by R.O.S.P.A. of the Area 9 Home Safety Committee gave added impetus to this work, but here again not all councils took up the challenge. Accidents in the home or at work are far more common than road accidents, but, while a special officer may be appointed for road safety, home safety education has to be sandwiched into the responsibilities of the health inspectorate staff.

In addition the quarterly "Bulletin" on food hygiene has been sent to the food handling premises; as far as possible this is timed as a concerted action over the four District.

IMMIGRANTS

During the year we were informed of the arrival of 70 persons from overseas intending to take up residence in the area. In 1966 there were 73, so it would appear that this flow is fairly constant at the moment. Twenty-nine were from European countries. The object of our being informed is to enable us to visit them and ensure that they promptly register with a doctor and to suggest that they should have a chest X-ray. This latter is especially important for those who will be working among children, e.g., in school canteens. No cases of diseases were discovered.

HEALTH AND WELFARE

Responsibility for Health and Welfare lies with the County Council as the local health authority. The day to day running of the services in the four Districts, and Watford Borough, has however been delegated to a local Divisional Executive for Health and Welfare. Matters dealt with are such things as health centres, health visiting, day nurseries, child minding and care and after care.

Members of this Committee representing the Districts as from May, 1967 were the following:-

Councillor Mrs. D. H. REYNOLDS,	Bushey Urban District Council
Councillor B. L. DONATI,	" " " "
Councillor J. M. ELLIS,	Chorleywood Urban District Council
Councillor A. W. HAUCK,	Rickmansworth Urban District Council
Councillor F. J. S. HALL,	" " " "
Councillor Mrs. O. E. COLLINGWOOD,	Watford Rural District Council
Councillor Mrs. S. LANGER,	" " " "
Councillor P. R. CHALMERS,	" " " "

County Health and Welfare Staff

Divisional Medical Officer: Dr. W. A. ALCOCK.
Senior Assistant County Medical Office: Dr. W. NORMAN-TAYLOR.
Deputy Divisional Medical Officer: Dr. J. SLEIGH.
Divisional Nursing Officer: Miss A. FEATHERSTONE.
Divisional Social Work Organiser: Miss M. P. KEENLEYSIDE.
Divisional Home Help Organiser: Mrs. G. LEWIS.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH JOINT COMMITTEE (from May 1967)

Councillor Mrs. D. H. REYNOLDS,	Bushey Urban District Council
Councillor F. M. COLLINGS, M.B.E.,	" " " "
Councillor J. N. A. HUDSON, J.P.,	" " " "
Councillor J. J. ELLIS, J.P.,	Chorleywood Urban District Council
Councillor J. M. ELLIS,	" " " "
Councillor C. R. FENTON, O.B.E.,	Rickmansworth Urban District Council
Councillor F. J. S. HALL,	" " " "
Councillor A. W. HAUCK,	" " " "
Councillor Mrs. P. W. WILDMORE,	Watford Rural District Council
Councillor Mrs. O. E. COLLINGWOOD,	" " " "
Councillor G. T. ELAM,	" " " "
Councillor G. DIAMOND,	" " " "

Clerk of the Joint (Medical Officer of Health) Committee: R. DARRAH, Esq.

Secretarial Staff

Secretary to Medical Officer of Health: Mrs. M. J. SMITH
Secretary to Senior Public Health Inspector (Bushey): Miss D. E. AXTON.
Secretary to Chief Public Health Inspector (Chorleywood): until July, 1967
Miss A. RUMSEY
Secretary to Chief Public Health Inspector (Rickmansworth):
Miss D. J. SATCHEL
Senior Clerk to Chief Public Health Inspector (Watford Rural):
Miss M. HAMILTON

BUSHEY URBAN DISTRICT

Members of the Public Health Committee (from April, 1967): Councillor Mrs. D. H. REYNOLDS, (*Chairman*); Councillor L. C. ALDEN; Councillor M. G. KIRBY; Councillor F. M. COLLINGS; M.B.E; Councillor B. L. DONATI; Councillor P. A. OSBORN; Councillor G. B. N. WHITE; Councillor J. N. A. HUDSON, J.P.

Senior Public Health Inspector: A. C. F. GISBORNE, Cert. Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Joint Board, Cert. Inspn. of Meat and other Foods.

Public Health Inspectors:

A. G. BUTTERFIELD, Cert. P. H. I. E. B.

D. J. GADSBY, Cert. P.H.I.E.B., Cert. Inspn. of Meat and other Foods, Cert. Smoke Inspn.

Student Public Health Inspector: A. R. PADDINGTON.

General

Area of District (land and inland water), 3,866 acres.

Highest Point — London Road at Southern boundary, 506.7 ft.

Lowest Point — Near River Colne, 172.2 ft.

Dwellings and Rateable Value (31st March, 1968)

<i>Number of Separate Dwellings</i>	<i>Total Rateable Value</i>	<i>Product (est.) of Penny Rate</i>
7,366	£1,382,482	£5,630

Population (Registrar General's estimates for mid-year)

1967	1966	1965	1964	1951	1939
24,310	24,120	23,810	23,450	16,060	12,930

Birth Rate Adjusted live births per 1,000 of population. (Comparability Factor 0.96.)

1967	1966	1965	1964	1951	1939
14.02	15.4	18.26	17.2	15.1	13.0

Ratio of local Birth Rate to National Rate: 0.81

Classification of Births:

							(1966)
Total live births	...	...	...	...	...	356	381
Illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	11	22
Still births	...	...	...	...	...	2	5

Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 births)

1967	1966	1965	1964	1951	1939
6.0	13.12	20.27	9.6	16.2	35.7

Illegitimate Birth Rate (per cent total births)

1967	1966	1965	1964	1951	1939
3.07	5.8	6.08	2.8	0	4.7

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1967 IN THE URBAN DISTRICT OF BUSHEY

Bushey Urban District

Code No.	Cause of Death	Total All ages		AGE IN YEARS								
				Under 1 year		1 - 15		15 - 35		35 - 65		65 and over
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	—
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	3	—
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	2
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	13	15	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	7	10
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
16	Diabetes	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	10	13	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	9	8
18	Coronary disease, angina	30	24	—	—	—	—	—	8	4	22	20
19	Hypertension with heart disease	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
20	Other heart disease	4	9	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	8
21	Other circulatory disease	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	4
23	Pneumonia	7	5	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	5
24	Bronchitis	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	3
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
31	Congenital malformations	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	3	3
33	Motor vehicle accidents	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
34	All other accidents	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35	Suicide	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES
INCIDENCE according to AGE and SEX during 1967

AGE GROUPS	Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Measles		Other notifiable diseases		
	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F
0 – 1	—	—	1	1	—	2	Puerperal pyrexia	—	8
1 – 2	—	1	2	1	16	18			
3 – 4	—	1	1	—	21	16			
5 – 9	2	1	2	7	29	30			
10 – 14 ..	—	—	—	—	2	—			
15 – 24 ..	—	—	—	—	2	1			
25 and over ..	—	—	1	—	—	—			
Age Unknown	—	—	—	1	11	5			
TOTALS	2	3	7	10	81	72			
AGE GROUPS	Tuberculosis Respiratory		Tuberculosis Other		Dysentery		Food Poisoning		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
0 – 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
5 – 14 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
15 – 44 ..	2	1	—	1	—	1	1	2	
45 – 64 ..	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	
65 and over ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTALS	2	3	1	1	1	1	2	3	

No cases of the following notifiable diseases occurred:
Acute Poliomyelitis: paralytic and non-paralytic, Meningococcal infection, Acute pneumonia, Diphtheria, Smallpox, Acute encephalitis: infective and post-infectious, Typhoid and Paratyphoid, Infective hepatitis, Ophthalmia neonatorum, Plague, Malaria, Cholera, Relapsing fever, Typhus fever, Tuberculosis: meninges and C.N.S., or Erysipelas.

Month of occurrence	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Scarlet fever	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping cough	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	4	1	—	4	1
Measles	4	18	17	37	34	37	1	2	—	—	—	3
Puerperal pyrexia	—	2	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2
Tuberculosis other	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis respiratory	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Deaths 202 persons died during the year.

Death Rate

(Comparability Factor 1.18.) Adjusted number of deaths per 1,000 population.

1967	1966	1965	1964	1951	1939
9.81	9.45	10.46	10.5	9.9	7.9

Ratio of local Death Rate to National Rate: 0.87

Infantile Mortality Rate

Number of deaths under age of 1 year per 1,000 live births.

1967	1966	1965	1964	1951	1939
8.43	10.5	9.01	12.0	37	48

Classification of Infant Deaths :

		Under Age of 1 week		Under Age of 4 weeks		Under Age of 1 year	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
Total	—	1	1	1	2	1

REPORT OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

HOUSING CONDITIONS

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses

a, Total number of houses inspected (Public Health and Housing Acts)	123
b, Number of inspections made for the purpose	206

2. Action Taken

a, Clearance Areas declared	—
b, Unfit houses included in a, above	—
c, Individual houses demolished	5
d, Individual houses closed	—
e, Parts of buildings closed	—
f, Dwellings rendered fit after:—	
i. Informal action	9
ii. Formal action	3

3. Overcrowding

a, Cases brought forward from previous year	—
b, Premises found to be overcrowded during the year	—
c, Cases of overcrowding abated	—

4. Certificates of Disrepair

a, Undertaking by landlord — Form K	—
b, Certificates issued — Form L	—

5. Improvement Grants

a, Applications made (including Standard Grants 11)	12
b, Grants made after completion of work (including Standard Grants 9)	9

6. Number of Houses and Flats Erected During the Year

a, By the Local Authority	8
b, By other Authorities and Organisations	—
c, By private persons	114

7. Licensed Caravan Sites in Operation on the 31st December, 1967

a.	Number of licensed sites	...	...	...	...	...	11
b.	Number of caravans stationed on these sites	...	...	...	...	...	125

Clearance Areas

No properties were dealt with by way of clearance area procedure during 1967. It is not anticipated that any clearance areas will be declared in the near future as the known remaining unfit premises are to be dealt with individually.

Individual Unfit Houses

No formal action was taken concerning individual unfit houses not capable of repair at reasonable cost. Five houses, however, 116 and 118 School Lane; 108, 146 and 148 High Street, all subject to closing or demolition orders, were demolished.

The result of a survey carried out to ascertain the likely number of unfit houses not capable of repair at reasonable cost showed that there are approximately 30 such premises remaining to be dealt with in Bushey.

Premises Repairable at Reasonable Cost

Nine informal notices and three formal notices were served on owners, requiring repairs to be carried out. It was not necessary to take any further action concerning enforcement.

As the years go by fewer complaints are received from occupiers of tenanted property. Many complaints made to the Department are done in the hope of supporting applicants claims for Council housing accommodation, the complaints often stating that they do not wish any action taken against the owners to enforce the carrying out of repairs.

Certificates of Disrepair

No applications for certificates of disrepair were received during the year.

Improvement Grants

The number of applications received and grants made was almost identical with the number received in 1966, and concerned similar works of improvement. An Institution reconditioned three houses, otherwise all applications were from owner/occupiers.

The following was the result of the survey of the proposed improvement area No. 2. This area concerned dwellings in Arthur Street, Ashdon Road, Bendysh Road, Greatham Road, Walton Road and William Street.

Number of houses where grants have already been made	14
Number of houses where applications are pending following survey	5
Number of houses which have all five amenities ...	74
Number of houses which appeared to be suitable from a structural point of view for a grant to be made ...	88
Number of houses which appeared to be unsuitable for a grant	Nil
Number of houses where it has not yet been possible to carry	

					Bushey Urban District
out an inspection	...	...	...	...	19
Total number of houses in area surveyed			...	...	200

As in the case of the first area surveyed in 1965, applications for grant were received from a few owners immediately following the inspection and these are being dealt with.

Caravan Sites

One site, on which was stationed one caravan, closed during the year. Extensive works on one large site, where there will be a maximum of 60 caravans, were nearing completion at the end of the year, while it is hoped that another site will be brought up to the necessary standards, now that repeated planning consideration appears to have been resolved.

All vacancies on the Council's site at Brookside, Eastbury Road, Watford, were allocated to persons on the WAITING LIST. This list is now only a short one, the qualifications for a person to have his name added being two years Bushey residence, or two years work in Bushey, or ten years previous residence.

The site, operated by the Hertfordshire County Council for itinerant caravan dwellers, accommodates up to 27 caravans. A new licence was granted for the period ending 11th August, 1974 and this site appears to satisfy the need in this district for this type of caravan dweller.

It is necessary, however, to exert constant pressure on any itinerant dweller to require him to move on, if he parks his caravan on greenswards or similar areas in Bushey. Close co-operation in this matter exists between the Hertfordshire County Council, the Police and this Authority.

WATER SUPPLY

Domestic Supply

Except for one house which is connected to its own bore hole, the whole of the District is supplied with water by the Colne Valley Water Company. All premises in the District now have an internal water supply, the only house without such a supply having been demolished under a Demolition Order made during the year.

Eleven samples of water were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination and all were satisfactory. Complaints were received from residents on a new estate concerning the metallic taste of the water. A sample was submitted to the Public Analyst and he reported that the copper content was high, being 0.2p.p.m., and might well give rise to complaint. This copper content, however, was well below the recommended maximum permitted level and the complaints ceased after a few months of occupation.

Swimming Pools

Twelve samples of water were taken from the Council's Swimming Pool and submitted for bacteriological examination, and all samples proved satisfactory. Mechanical chlorination is continuous, and the testing of water for free chlorine is carried out at frequent intervals during the day, when the swimming pool is in use. Apparatus for heating the water is being installed and it is hoped that this will be completed for the start of the 1968 season.

Five samples were taken from a school's private pool and all proved satisfactory.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Public Conveniences

Public Conveniences are provided in Rudolph Road, High Road and Park Avenue. All have washing facilities, with hot and cold water provided at Rudolph Road and High Road. As previously reported, however, vandalism occurs from time to time, and this irresponsible action of a few people can only be deplored as it deprives the public of essential facilities at these establishments. Conveniences are also available at the King George Recreation Ground and the Rose Garden.

Dwellings Not Connected

Cesspool emptying is under the control of the Council's Engineer and Surveyor and he has kindly supplied the following information for the year 1967:-

Number of cesspools emptied	...	...	...	...	30
Number of emptyings	...	...	...	...	438
Number of loads removed	...	...	...	...	735
Number of gallons removed	...	...	...	...	808, 600

During 1968 the Council will be examining the situation regarding the remaining cesspools and where main drainage can be provided to the premises they serve.

It is hoped that in the course of time as many as possible of these cesspools will be dispensed with.

Drain Testing and Clearing

New and Altered Drainage Systems

Inspections – number of tests made	863
------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Council Houses

Number of obstructions cleared by the Department	...	...	...	...	48
Number of houses affected	...	...	...	...	65

Private Houses

Number of obstructions cleared by the Department	...	...	...	...	102
Number of houses affected	...	...	...	...	236

The Council's drain clearing service is now regularly used by owners who, for a very modest charge, can have obstructed drains cleared with the minimum of delay.

This service is particularly useful in the case of combined sewers and drains, while only a very few owners cause difficulties over the payment of the charges imposed.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse Collection

There was no change in the vehicles or type of vehicles used for collection, there being three rear loading compression type vehicles in full

time use. The difficulties experienced by the contractors concerning labour and vehicle breakdowns during 1966 were resolved and from March onwards there was a distinct improvement in the regularity of the collection, while the number of complaints received dropped by over 50%.

There was a substantial increase in the number of requests received for the removal of additional refuse. These 270 requests resulted in the removal of 63 beds and mattresses, 62 miscellaneous articles of furniture, 97 prams, cookers, refrigerators and similar metal articles, and 48 accumulations of other refuse etc. Throughout the year a number of articles were removed by the contractor's men without reference to the Department, while in certain cases bulky material was removed by special arrangement with the contractors who made a charge for this service.

As the years go by more and more requests are made for the removal of building refuse such as sinks, fireplaces etc. No doubt this is due to the ever increasing number of people who carry out repairs and alterations themselves – the “Do-it-yourself” group.

Refuse Disposal

There has been no change in the disposal arrangements concerning refuse, which is deposited on a private tip at Moor Mills some six miles away from Bushey.

FOOD HYGIENE

Food Condemned

Meat, Carcase	...	...	...	...	...	...	171 lbs.
Meat, Canned	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 lbs.
Meat, Cooked	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 lbs.
Other Foods	...	...	...	...	...	...	49 lbs.

together with approximately 578 lbs. of frozen food damaged as the result of the failure of refrigerators. All unsound food is disposed of by burying.

Fewer complaints were received concerning food that was unfit or out of condition. Of the ten complaints received only five were of such a type that justified any action, and in each of these cases the Council decided that it was only necessary to issue a warning to the manufacturers or retailers concerned. In the case of two of these complaints the aggrieved persons had intended to write to the manufacturers themselves. As, however, the manufacturers name and address was not printed upon the wrapper and only a trade name used, the complainant stated that they had to refer the matter to the Health Department, particularly as the trade names were not common in this area. The following details give the action taken regarding the complaints received:-

Loaf of Bread	—	String — Insufficient evidence to take action.
Loaf of Bread	—	Fuse wire in loaf — Manufacturers informed.
Loaf of Bread	—	Metal washer — Warning letter to manufacturers.
2 Steak Puddings	—	Mould — Warning letters to retailer.
Cornish Pasty	—	Mould — Insufficient evidence to take action.
Porridge Oats	—	Out of condition due to moisture — Manufacturers informed.

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Fruit Pudding	—	Mould — Warning letter to manufacturers.
Sausages	—	Metal Staple — Warning letter to manufacturers.
Tin of Ham and Chicken Roll	—	Wasp — Warning letter to manufacturers.

With regard to the metal staple in the sausage, this was found to be similar to a type of staple used in the labelling of meat which was delivered to the large manufacturing firm concerned. The firm take every precaution to detect such foreign bodies by using metal detectors, while the firm's Chief Chemist hopes that at some future date this method of attaching labels will be changed by the suppliers.

Slaughterhouses

There are no slaughterhouses in the district and no casual slaughtering took place during 1967.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

The following table shows the type and numbers of food premises in the district. The columns lettered give the below-mentioned information:-

- The number of premises.
- The number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 16 (provision of washand basins).
- The number of premises to which Regulation 19 applies (facilities for washing food and equipment).
- The number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 19.
- The number of inspections made.

Food Premises :						a	b	c	d	e
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	4	11
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	14	13	34
Cafes and Restaurants	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	8	8	39
Canteens, factory	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	14	14	57
Canteens, school	...	...	...	...	...	18	18	18	18	44
Fish and Chip shops	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	16
Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	12
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	9	9	17
Grocers, retail	...	...	...	...	...	19	19	19	19	45
Hospitals and Nursing Homes	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6	6	5
Hotels and Guest Houses	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2
Public Houses	...	...	...	...	...	18	18	18	18	36
Licensed Clubs	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7	7	19
Mobile Food Premises (excluding ice cream vendors)	...	...	...	...	...	4	—	—	—	12
Miscellaneous Premises (sweets, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	23	23	12	12	40
Sweet Manufacturer	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2

Registered Premises included above :

Cooked meats and preserved food	...	...	...	...	...	14
Ice Cream retailers	...	...	...	...	...	29
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	1

The following contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations were remedied:-

Personal Cleanliness	...	...	...	...	—
Sanitary Conveniences :					
(a) Insufficient	...	...	...	...	—
(b) Defective	...	...	...	...	5

Premises :

(a) Dirty condition	...	...	...	...	9
(b) Defective	...	...	...	...	7

Washing facilities :

(a) Insufficient	...	...	...	...	—
(b) Defective	...	...	...	...	3
(c) Dirty	...	...	...	...	—

Equipment :

(a) Dirty condition	...	...	...	...	3
(b) Defective or insufficient	...	...	...	...	4

Milk Supply

There are twelve distributors and one dairy on the register. Very small quantities of bottled milk are sold from general stores, while there is only one dispensing machine in operation in the district.

Ice Cream

Twenty-eight retail premises are registered, all being supplied by large manufacturers of ice cream. There is no manufacturer in the district. Thirty-five samples were submitted for bacteriological examination and the bacteriologist placed these in the following grades :-

Grade 1	...	...	...	27
Grade 2	...	...	...	6
Grade 3	...	...	...	2
Grade 4	...	...	...	—

Food and Drugs Act, 1955 – Sampling

During the year the Minister of Health gave his decision concerning the Bushey Urban District Council's application to become a Food and Drugs Authority. In giving his refusal he made the following observations :-

“It is noted that the population figures, according to the last published Census, are only marginally above the minimum level, although later estimates do, it is acknowledged, reveal a somewhat higher figure. No representations have been received as the result of advertisement but the County Council, although they raise no objection to your application, have expressed doubts as to whether the change proposed would result in greater efficiency or would produce economies.

These considerations apart, the Minister would, unless circumstances were exceptional, be reluctant at this point in time to create further food and drug authorities until the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Local Government, which has not yet concluded its deliberations, are made known. For this reason he feels it would be best not to disturb the allocation of food and drug responsibility within the district, and that he would therefore not be justified in giving directions that the Council should become the Food and Drugs Authority for the district in place of the County Council”.

The Bushey Urban District Council made further representations but the Minister finally made it clear that he could not justify approval of the application, in view of the representations made to the Royal Commission on Local Government.

We are indebted to the Chief Inspector of the Weights and Measure Department of the Herts County Council for the following information:-

Milk Samples: 12 Genuine
 nil Not Genuine

Other Foods: 31 Genuine
 nil Not Genuine

Genuine: Hexopal, Carisoma Compound, Codeine Linctus, Mu-Cron Tablets, Oatmeal (Pesticide Residue Test), Kippers, Apple Sponge Pudding, Chicken and Ham Pie, Brown Sliced Loaf, Swiss Black Cherry Preserve, Dried Apricots, Strawberry Jam, Blackberries in Syrup, Sliced Carrots, Fish Cakes, Sliced Beef in Gravy, Porage Oats, Raspberry Jam, Weetabix, Stuffed Pork Roll, Tuna in Oil, Ground Almonds, Malted Wheat, Apricot Jam, Potato Crisps, Cochineal Extract, Steak and Kidney Pie, Whole Wheat, Cream of Chicken Soup, Steak and Kidney Pudding, Meat Pudding.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS

Rodent Control

The work done during the year under the 1949 Act is recorded in the following table:-

Properties other than Sewers	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
Number of properties in district ...	8052	27
Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	327	5
Number infested by (a) Rats ...	294	5
(b) Mice ...	23	—
Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	170	3
Number infested by (a) Rats ...	8	2
(b) Mice ...	2	—

Sewers

Test baiting of sewers was carried out in 1967. No“takes” were recorded and the sewers were therefore declared free from rats.

Surface Properties

No block control schemes were carried out during the year and no legal proceedings were necessary. Disinfestation work at dwelling houses is carried out free of charge. There are, however, four contracts with owners where disinfestation is carried out on business premises.

Insect and Other Pests

Eighteen premises were treated for various insect infestations including ants, fleas, midges, mosquitoes, beetles. Sixty-nine wasps nests were destroyed at the request of householders.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Two volumetric smoke machines, one sited at the Council Offices and the other at the offices of the Colne Valley Water Company, were in continuous operation throughout the year, the daily readings being submitted, together with weather reports, to the Warren Springs Laboratory of the Ministry of Technology. In due course, when a sufficient number of results have been received, a graph will be prepared showing the levels of pollution, and it is hoped to make a comparison with similar adjoining areas.

Four notices were received concerning the installation of small boiler plants, these installations having a total output of 1,817,000 B.Th.U/hr.

OFFICES AND SHOPS

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

During 1967 there were eight additions to the Register and six deletions. Few occupiers notify the Department of any change or the fact that their premises have become liable to registration for the first time. Such changes and alterations are usually reported by the district inspectors.

General Inspections

All premises on the Register that were occupied on the 31st December, 1967, have received at least one general inspection. Inspections made during 1967 mainly concerned re-visits to ensure that the various contraventions found during 1966 were remedied. All newly registered premises received a general inspection.

Contraventions

Contraventions found mainly concern the provision of thermometers, first-aid boxes and the provision of "abstracts". The posting of abstracts is quite important as it enables employees to ascertain their rights and responsibilities under the Act.

Accidents

Only two accidents were reported during the year. One concerned a shop assistant who suffered torn muscles in his back after lifting a box of goods, while in the second case an employee fell off the back of a lorry during unloading, and chipped the kneebone of his right leg.

Statistical Information

Statistical information required by the Minister of Labour is as follows :-

Registration

	Number of Premises newly registered during the year	Number of Premises on the Register at the end of 1967
Offices 	3	49
Retail shops ...	3	85
Wholesale shops, warehouses	—	3

Bushey Urban District

Catering Establishments open to the public, canteens	2	6
Fuel storage depots	—	—
	<u>8</u>	<u>143</u>

Number of General Inspections

Offices	3
Retail shops ...	12
Wholesale shops, warehouses	—
Catering Establishments open to the public, canteens	4
Fuel storage depots	—
	19
Number of visits of all kinds (including general inspections)	<u>341</u>

Number of Employees

	Males	Females	Total
Offices	178	158	336
Retail shops	116	206	322
Wholesale shops, warehouses	34	36	70
Catering Establishments open to the public, canteens	20	33	53
	<u>348</u>	<u>433</u>	<u>781</u>

Result of Inspections – 1967

Premises	No. of inspections	No. found satisfactory	No. found unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory conditions remedied	No. of contraventions involved
Offices	3	1	2	—	4
Retail shops	12	6	6	2	20
Catering Establishments	4	2	2	—	6
Warehouses	—	—	—	—	—
Fuel storage depots	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	19	9	10	2	30

Analysis of Contraventions

Premises	Heat- ing	No Ther- mometers	Venti- lation	Light- ing	Sanitary Conve- niences	Washing Facili- ties	Drink- ing water
Offices	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Retail shops	3	2	—	1	—	2	—
Catering Establishments	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Warehouses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	3	4	—	1	—	3	—

Premises	Cloth- ing Accom.	Seating Facili- ties	Eating Facili- ties	First Aid	Over- crowd- ing	Clean- liness	Defec- tive floors
Offices	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Retail shops	—	—	—	4	—	—	2
Catering Establishments	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Warehouses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	—	—	—	7	—	—	2

Premises	Defective Stairways	Abstract not provided	Guarding of machinery	Provision of Notices
Offices	—	2	—	—
Retail shops	—	4	1	1
Catering Establishments	—	2	—	—
Warehouses	—	—	—	—
Totals	—	8	1	1

Number of applications for exemption received during the year	...	Nil
Prosecutions made during the year	... ..	Nil
Number of Inspectors appointed under the Act	... ..	3
Other staff engaged for most of their time on work in connection with the Act	... ..	Nil

Shops Act, 1950

No complaints were received concerning any contraventions. While inspecting the various shop premises in connection with their other duties, the Inspectors check on various provisions of the Act, in particular those concerning the employment of young persons and the provisions of The Shops (Early Closing) Days Act, 1965 regarding the display of notices.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACTS.

1. – Inspections for the purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	1	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	66	78	2	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).. ..	9	30	—	—
TOTAL	76	109	2	—

2. – Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4) By H.M. Inspector (5)		
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	2	3	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offence relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	2	3	—	—	—

3 – Outworkers

Section 133 (1). No copies of lists showing outworkers employed were received from employers in the district during the year.

Section 133 (2). Notifications were received from other Authorities concerning 6 outworkers who are employed in this district.

Section 134. No outworkers were found to be working in unwholesome premises, or suffering from infectious disease.

There was no material change in the number of premises on the register of factories. All premises have been visited at least once during the year, and the few minor contraventions found were remedied without the need for any formal action.

MISCELLANEOUS

Disinfection

Five premises were disinfected, including four wards at the Bushey and District Hospital.

Noise Abatement Act, 1960

Three complaints were received during the year. One concerned noise from compressors, which ended the day after the complaint was received, the second concerned noise from factory machinery, which was abated when the factory windows were shut on the side adjoining residential properties, while the third consisted of a high pitched noise which could not be isolated even with the use of instruments. Other residents living near the complainant were unable to help in identifying this noise.

Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Act, 1951

The only establishment registered in the District is closing down during 1968.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

Only one "Pet Shop" is now in operation in the District, where the licensed occupiers sell a small number of fish, birds and small mammals. Regular inspections were made and no contraventions reported.

Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963

At the end of the year seven licenses were in operation, the total kennel accommodation available being for 450 dogs and 132 cats. Each of the premises have been visited by the Council's Veterinary Surgeon at least once during the year, and by the Council's Public Health Inspectors on a number of occasions. As a result of one of the Inspector's reports it was necessary to ask the Council's Veterinary Surgeon to inspect and report upon a large kennel. These reports were considered by the Council and in due course the Company were successfully prosecuted for failing to comply with the conditions attached to the licence. Fines totalling £27 plus 25 guineas, were imposed by the Watford Magistrates' Court.

Riding Establishments Act, 1964

Three licenses were issued during the year, two concerning large establishments where over 50 horses are stabled, while one concerns a smaller riding school. Regular visits were made by the Council's Veterinary Surgeon and the Public Health Inspectors, while no contraventions of the licenses were reported.

Scrap Metal Dealers Act, 1964

There were no changes to the register during the year.

Home Safety

As in previous years it was possible to stage a small exhibition at the Annual Horticultural Society's Summer Show. As the opportunity arose, suitable pamphlets were made available concerning the various facets of Home Safety.

CHORLEYWOOD URBAN DISTRICT

Members of the Public Health Committee (from April, 1967): Councillor J. M. ELLIS, (*Chairman*); Councillor E. F. GRIFFIN; Councillor Lady A. L. T. LEWIS; Councillor R. G. SIRETT; Councillor W. THOMAS; Councillor M. J. GRAY.

Senior Public Health Inspector (and Surveyor) – W. E. HANDS. *Cert. Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Joint Board. Cert. Inspn. of Meat and other Foods.*

Public Health Inspector (and Deputy Surveyor) – A. YOUNG. *Cert. P.H.I.E.B. Cert. Inspection of Meat and other Foods.*

General

Area of District (land and inland water), 2,055 acres.

Highest Point – Near water tower at the Swillett, 410.6 ft.

Lowest Point – Junction of Meadow Way and Belfry Lane, 160.3 ft.

Dwellings and Rateable Value (31st March, 1968)

<i>Number of Separate Dwellings</i>	<i>Total Rateable Value</i>	<i>Product (est.) of Penny Rate</i>
2,465	£483,727	£1,970

Population (Registrar General's estimates for mid-year)

1967	1966	1965	1964	1951	1939
7,730	7,670	7,590	7,420	4,480	3,775

Birth Rate Adjusted live births per 1,000 of population: (Comparability Factor 1.05.)

1967	1966	1965	1964	1951	1939
10.8	10.8	11.62	15.42	12.5	9.0

Ratio of local Birth Rate to National Rate: 0.63

Classification of Births:

							(1966)
Total live births ...	...	...	...	...	...	80	78
Illegitimate live births ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
Still births ...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1

Still Birth Rate (Per 1,000 total, live and still, births)

1967	1966	1965	1964	1951	1939
0	12.82	24.39	9.26	12.2	55.9

Illegitimate Birth Rate (Per cent live births)

1967	1966	1965	1964	1951	1939
3.75	5.12	1.2	4.6	0	2.9

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

INCIDENCE according to AGE and SEX during 1967

AGE GROUPS	Measles		Whooping Cough	
	M	F	M	F
0 – 1	—	2	—	—
1 – 2	16	14	2	—
3 – 4	26	22	1	—
5 – 9	11	14	4	5
10 – 14	—	—	—	—
15 – 24	1	—	—	—
25 and over ..	—	1	—	1
Age unknown	—	—	1	1
TOTALS	54	53	8	7

No cases of the following notifiable diseases occurred :

Acute Piliomyelitis : paralytic and non-paralytic, Meningococcal infection, Acute pneumonia, Scarlet fever, Diphtheria, Smallpox, Acute encephalitis : infective and post-infectious Typhoid and Paratyphoid, Infective hepatitis, Puerperal pyrexia, Ophthalmia neonatorum, Plague Malaria, Cholera, Re-lapsing fever, Typhus fever, Tuberculosis : respiratory, other, meninges and C.N.S., Dysentery, Erysipelas or Food poisoning.

Month of occurrence

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Measles	14	24	41	14	8	3	1	2	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	7	—	2	1

Deaths 50 persons died during the year.

Death Rate Adjusted per 1,000 of population. (Comparability Factor 1.12).

1967	1966	1965	1964	1951	1939
7.3	7.5	9.01	6.8	8.5	9.6

Ratio of local Death Rate to National Rate : 0.65

Infantile Mortality Rate

Number of deaths under age of 1 year per 1,000 live births.

1967	1966	1965	1964	1951	1939
0	25.6	24.4	27.8	—	29

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1967 IN THE URBAN DISTRICT OF CHORLEYWOOD

Code No.	Cause of Death	Total All ages M F	AGE IN YEARS							
			Under 1 year		1 - 15		15 - 35		35 - 65	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	1 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 1	1 -
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	- 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	- 1
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	3 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 1	2 -
16	Diabetes	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	- -
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	2 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	2 8
18	Coronary disease, angina	8 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 1	4 3
19	Hypertension with heart disease	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	- -
20	Other heart disease	1 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 1	1 5
21	Other circulatory disease	2 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	1 -
23	Pneumonia	3 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	2 1
24	Bronchitis	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	1 -
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	1 -
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	1 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	- 1
35	Suicide	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	1 -
TOTAL ALL CAUSES		27 23	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 4	17 19

Chorleywood Urban District

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

HOUSING CONDITIONS

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses

a, Total number of houses inspected (Public Health or Housing Acts)	43
b, Number of inspections made for the purpose	91

2. Action Taken

a, Clearance Areas declared... ..	1
b, Unfit houses included in a, above	5
c, Individual houses demolished	—
d, Individual houses closed	—
e, Parts of buildings closed	—
f, Dwellings rendered fit after:—	
i, Informal action	6
ii, Formal action	—

3. Overcrowding

a, Cases brought forward from previous year	—
b, Premises found to be overcrowded during the year	—
c, Cases of overcrowding abated	—

4. Certificates of Disrepair

a, Certificates of Disrepair, issued	—
b, Certificates of Disrepair, cancelled	—
c, Certificates of Disrepair, proposed to issue	—

5. Improvement Grants

a, Applications made	8
b, Grants made, "Standard" 3, "Discretionary" 1	4

6. Number of Houses and Flats Erected During the Year

a, By the Local Authority	7
b, By other Authorities and Organisations	—
c, By private persons	44

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply of the District is provided by the Rickmansworth and Uxbridge Valley Water Company. Regular sampling of the local supply is carried out by the Company and all samples taken throughout the year have been satisfactory.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Public Conveniences

The Council provides public conveniences for Men and Women on Road A.404 opposite Chorleywood Common; it is to be regretted that in order to reduce vandalism these conveniences are closed at dusk.

Dwellings not connected to the Public Sewer

There are 41 properties in the District which are not connected to the public sewer.

The sewer is physically available to serve 14 of these properties, 7 properties are drained by small scale sewage disposal plants and the remaining 20 properties cannot at the moment be connected to the sewer.

During the year under review no houses which had previously been drained to a cesspool were connected to the sewer.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse Collection

Refuse collection is carried out by direct labour. Two vehicles were in use during the year, both 18 cu. yds. dual tip vehicles. Six men maintain a 7-day collection service. A bonus scheme is operated by the Council.

Disposal is by means of controlled tipping at a tip situated at Wapseys Wood Pit, Gerrards Cross. In co-operation with the Amersham Rural District Council, all refuse is dumped in the first instance at their London Road Depot and is then conveyed by means of bulk transporters to the Gerrards Cross tip.

Bulky Litter Collection

A heavy litter collection has been in operation for the past five years. The object of this service is to give facilities to householders to get rid of accumulations of heavy litter. This service is free and is operated by the normal refuse collection staff on Saturday mornings; it is a "Special Service" and not more than one collection is made from any one property during the year. There is a great demand for the "Service" and it appears to be greatly appreciated by the ratepayers.

In spite of the "Special Collection", bulky refuse is still being dumped on open spaces and in hedgerows in the district. Offenders are difficult to trace, but if all Local Authorities would give their ratepayers similar facilities for removing bulky refuse the problem would be greatly reduced.

FOOD HYGIENE

Slaughtering and Meat Inspection

No animals were slaughtered in the District during the year under review.

Sampling

Chorleywood Urban District Council is not a Food and Drugs Authority. Routine sampling was carried out by the County Council as follows:-

Milk Samples	13	All Genuine
Other Foods	9	All Genuine
		(Comprising Pearl barley, Salted peanuts, Mushroom soup, Beef curry, Date sandwich spread, Puff pastry, Plain flour, Orange curd, Pork pie.)

Food Premises

Routine inspections were continued of food premises in the District and every effort was made to encourage food handlers to maintain care in their work.

The following table sets out the number and type of food premises in the district, together with the number of inspections made :-

Type of business	Number in District	Number of inspections made
Bakehouses	1	2
Butchers	3	4
Canteens, Factory.. ..	1	2
Canteens, School	4	6
Fishmongers	1	2
Grocers Retail	5	6
Hotels and Guest Houses	1	2
Public Houses	7	11
Licensed Clubs	3	3
Miscellaneous Premises (sweets, etc.)	4	5

Ice Cream

There are no premises registered for the manufacture of ice cream. Nine premises are registered for the sale of wrapped ice cream only.

RODENT CONTROL
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

	Local Authority Depots, etc.	Dwelling Houses	Agri- cultural	All other incl. Business & Industry	Total
1. Total No. of properties in L.A.'s district	2	2452	13	256	2723
2. No. of properties inspected by L.A. as a result					
a, of notification	a, —	73	3	5	81
b, otherwise	b, —	—	—	—	—
3. No. of properties (under 2) found to be infected by rats					
a, Major	a, —	—	—	—	—
b, Minor	b, —	60	3	5	68
4. No. of properties (under 2) found to be infested by mice					
a, Major	a, —	—	—	—	—
b, Minor	b, —	6	—	—	6
5. No. of infested properties (under 3 & 4) treated by the L.A.	—	66	3	5	74
6. No. of notices served under Section 4 for					
a, Treatment	a, —	—	—	—	—
b, Structural Works	b, —	—	—	—	—

7. Number of cases in which default action was taken by L.A. following issue of notice under S.4 — 0.

8. Legal Proceedings — 0.

9. Number of "block control" schemes carried out — 0.

Forty-two complaints were received regarding wasps and 42 nests were destroyed.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Below is given an analysis of the annual return of premises registered by the L.A. under the Act:-

Type of premises registered	No. of premises	No. of persons employed	No. of inspections
Offices	11	71	5
Retail Shops	19	64	11
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	—	—	—
Catering Establishments open to the public, Canteens	2	26	1
Fuel Storage Depots	—	—	—

No accidents were notified to the Local Authority during the year.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961

1. Inspections for the purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (3)	Number of		
		Inspections (4)	Written notices (5)	Occupiers prosecuted (6)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by L.A.	1	1	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the L.A.	16	16	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the L.A. (excluding outworkers' premises)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	17	17	—	—

- 2. Cases in which defects were found: *nil*.
- 3. Outworkers, S.110(i)(c):— Number, 2. Notices, etc.: *nil*.

RICKMANSWORTH URBAN DISTRICT

Members of the Housing and Public Health Committee (from April, 1967): Councillor A. W. HAUCK (*Chairman*); Councillor N. C. YOUNG; Councillor C. R. FENTION, O.B.E., Councillor F. J. S. HALL; Councillor S. C. DAVIES; Councillor J. F. EWINGTON; Councillor W. FALCON; Councillor E. W. HARRIS; Councillor J. A. G. L. SMITH.

Chief Public Health Inspector — C. R. ALEXANDER. Cert. Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Joint Board. Cert. Inspn. of Meat and other Foods.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector — F. KEENE. Cert. S.I.J.B., Cert. Inspn. Meat and other Foods. Cert. Smoke Inspn.

Public Health Inspector — W. HUMBER. Cert. S.I.J.B., Cert. Inspection of Meat and other Foods.

General

Area (land and inland water), 7,639 acres.

Highest — Long Lane at junction with Chorleywood boundary: 410 ft.

Lowest Point — Bucks, County Boundary on A.412: 130 ft.

Dwellings and Rateable Value (31st March, 1968)

Number of Separate Dwellings	Total Rateable Value	Product (est.) of Penny Rate
9,300	£2,244,534	£9,225

Population (Registrar General's estimates at mid-year)

1967	1966	1965	1964	1951	1939
30,290	30,290	30,270	30,130	25,310	19,930

Birth Rate Adjusted live births per 1,000 of population: (Comparability Factor 1.07.)

1967	1966	1965	1964	1951	1939
13.48	16.1	16.12	16.6	13.6	18.8

Ratio of local Birth Rate to National Rate: 0.78

Classification of Births:

(1966)

Total live births ...	...	...	...	...	...	382	455
Illegitimate live births ...	...	...	...	...	...	21	16
Stillbirths ...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2

Still Birth Rate Still births per 1,000 total (live and still) births:

1967	1966	1965	1964	1951	1939
13	4.40	15.59	13.0	28.2	44.5

Illegitimate Birth Rate (Per cent live births)

1967	1966	1965	1964	1951	1939
5.42	3.5	4.0	4.3	0	1.8

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1967 IN THE URBAN DISTRICT OF RICKMANSWORTH

Code No.	Cause of Death	Total All ages	AGE IN YEARS										
			Under 1 year		1 - 15		15 - 35		35 - 65		65 and over		
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
2	Tuberculosis, other	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-		
3	Syphilitic disease	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-		
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2		
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	16	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	2		
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	3		
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	16	15	-	-	-	-	-	6	9	9		
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-		
16	Diabetes	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2		
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	14	18	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	15		
18	Coronary disease, angina	38	18	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	31		
19	Hypertension with heart disease	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	4		
20	Other heart disease	15	21	-	-	-	-	1	3	12	18		
21	Other circulatory disease	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	7		
23	Pneumonia	5	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	4		
24	Bronchitis	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2		
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3		
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2		
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1		
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-		
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-		
31	Congenital malformations	3	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-		
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	8	9	3	-	-	-	1	2	2	8		
33	Motor vehicle accidents	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1		
34	All other accidents	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2		
35	Suicide	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1		
TOTAL ALL CAUSES		147	132	7	-	1	1	8	1	33	30	98	100

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

INCIDENCE according to AGE and SEX during 1967

AGE GROUPS	Whooping Cough		Measles		Scarlet Fever		Dysentery		Other notifiable diseases	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	—	—	6	5	—	—	—	—	Infective Hepatitis	1 3
1-2	1	1	51	54	—	—	—	—		
3-4	—	2	65	74	—	1	—	1		
5-9	1	5	100	95	1	1	1	—		
10-14 ..	1	—	3	6	—	—	—	—		
15-24 ..	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—		
25 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1		
Age unknown	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—		
TOTALS	3	8	231	237	1	2	3	2	1	3

AGE GROUPS	Acute Pneumonia		Erysipelas		Food Poisoning		Tuberculosis respiratory		Other		Acute Encephalitis Infective	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-4	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
5-14 ..	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-44 ..	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
45-64 ..	—	—	—	—	1	11	1	—	—	1	—	1
65 and over	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	—	1	—	2	3	16	3	2	—	1	—	1

No cases of the following notifiable disease occurred :

Acute Poliomyelitis: paralytic and non-paralytic, Meningococcal infection, Diphtheria, Smallpox, Acute encephalitis: post-infectious, Typhoid and Paratyphoid, Puerperal pyrexia, Ophthalmia neonatorum, Plague, Malaria, Cholera, Relapsing fever, Typhus fever, Tuberculosis: meninges and C.N.S.

Month of occurrence	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Measles	42	149	180	47	35	12	2	—	1	—	—	—
Whooping cough	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	5
Scarlet fever	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Acute pneumonia	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Food poisoning	—	—	—	5	—	—	1	12	—	1	—	—
Tuberculosis respiratory	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Tuberculosis other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Acute encephalitis infective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Infective hepatitis	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Dysentery	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—

Deaths 279 persons died during the year

Death Rate Adjusted per 1,000 of population (Comparability Factor: 1.18.)					
1967	1966	1965	1964	1951	1939
10.86	10.3	10.89	9.9	9.1	8.5

Ratio of local Death Rate to National Rate: 0.97

Infantile Mortality Rate (Number of deaths under age of 1 year per 1,000 live births):

1967	1966	1965	1964	1951	1939
18.33	19.8	15.59	19.6	14	32

Classification of Infant Deaths:

		<i>Under Age of 1 week</i>		<i>Under Age of 4 weeks</i>		<i>Under Age of 1 year</i>	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
Total	... ..	3	—	5	—	7	—

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
HOUSING CONDITIONS

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses

a,	Total number of houses inspected (Public Health or Housing Acts)	... ..	100
b,	Number of inspections made for the purpose	... ..	167

2. Action Taken

a,	Clearance Areas declared	... ..	—
b,	Unfit houses included in a, above	... ..	—
c,	Individual houses demolished	... ..	4
d,	Individual houses closed	... ..	2
e,	Parts of buildings closed	... ..	—
f,	Dwellings rendered fit after:-		
i,	Informal action	... ..	81
ii,	Formal action	... ..	—
		{ Public Health Act, 1936	
		{ Housing Act, 1957	
			—

3. Certificate of Disrepair

a,	Applications	... ..	1
b,	Certificates issued	... ..	1
c,	For all defects	... ..	—
d,	For some defects	... ..	1

4. Improvement Grants

a,	Applications	... ..	15
b,	Schemes Completed	... ..	9

5. Number of Houses and Flats erected during the year

a,	By the Local Authority	... ..	58
b,	By other Authorities and Organisations	... ..	—
c,	By private persons	... ..	120

Caravan Sites

There are six small sites with ten caravans. There is also a larger site with residential and showmen's caravans, there being six of the former all the year round and an additional ten of the latter during the winter months.

No serious problems arose during the year.

Unfit Houses

During the year the remaining two houses to complete the original slum clearance programme of 243 houses scheduled in 1953 were dealt with. Appended below is a summary of the way in which the slum clearance programme was carried out :-

Demolished	...	...	...	...	160
Closed	...	...	...	...	5
Awaiting demolition (unoccupied)	...				6
Repaired	...	...	...	...	72
					<hr/>
					243
					<hr/>

During the same period action was taken in respect of 48 additional houses with the following results :-

Demolished	...	...	...	...	31
Closed	...	...	...	...	4
Repaired	...	...	...	...	6
Awaiting demolition (unoccupied)	...				3
Awaiting demolition (occupied)	...				4

WATER SUPPLY

Domestic Supply

Well over 99% of premises in the Urban District are served by a piped water supply from two utility companies with which there is a close liaison and which take samples from the pumping stations at very frequent intervals. A few fairly isolated individual premises are supplied by their own wells and samples were taken from these premises during the year. Thirty samples in all were taken for bacteriological examination mainly from wells and these were satisfactory with the exception of one, which towards the end of the year was found to be subject to fluctuating pollution and the owner was advised to connect to a mains supply. Only two dwelling houses are not supplied by a piped water supply and there are no stand-pipes in the Urban District.

No samples for chemical analyses were taken by the Department during the year but information was supplied by the two utility companies of their tests. The fluoride content in the raw water in no case exceeded .1ppm. No fluoride is at present added. The water is not subject to plumbosolvency.

Swimming Pools

There are swimming pools at three private and three County Schools in the District. Eight samples were taken of which three were unsatisfactory from two private schools. Two of the unsatisfactory samples were

due to incorrect chlorination at the beginning of the summer and this was quickly rectified. The particular swimming pool in question is an excellent one and all subsequent samples were satisfactory. In the second case, the unsatisfactory sample was due to the failure to clean out the pool which is of the "fill and empty" type at sufficient intervals. Following representations and advice, the cleaning of the pool was put on a sounder basis and follow-up samples were satisfactory.

DRAINAGE

There are a number of septic tanks and cesspools mainly on the perimeter of the District where sewage facilities are not available.

Due to the permanent restriction of access to a group of cesspools in one part of the District difficulties arose regarding the regular emptying of these cesspools towards the end of the year. Although the possibility of connecting to the sewer was explored, the situation of the sewer and other problems made the proposal uneconomic. At the end of the year steps were being taken by the individual owners to provide suitable access and it was hoped that this problem would be resolved early in 1968.

The sewerage arrangements are satisfactory, while the disposal is efficiently carried out by the West Hertfordshire Main Drainage Authority.

Public Conveniences

There are two public conveniences, one at Bury Lane, Rickmansworth and one at Baldwins Lane, Croxley Green. In addition to these there are conveniences at the five recreation grounds controlled by the Council, but these are only available whilst the grounds are open.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse Collection

The collection and disposal of refuse is under the control of the Engineer & Surveyor. A satisfactory weekly collection is maintained using modern refuse collection vehicles.

The refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping at a private tip outside the Urban District.

Bulky Articles

The Council arranges for a special collection of bulky articles, usually on Saturday mornings and at quite a reasonable charge. The Council removes dis-used motor vehicles and transports them to a central depot outside the Urban District.

FOOD HYGIENE

Food Condemned

11 cwts; 8 lbs.

Milk Supply

Number of persons registered as Distributors	...	...	...	...	29
Number of premises registered as Dairies	...	...	...	...	2
Number of Dealer's (Pasteurisers) Licences	...	...	...	...	1
Number of Dealer's (pre-packed) Milk Licences :-					
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	26
Sterilised	...	...	...	...	10

Untreated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Ultra-Heat treated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Inspection of Dairies and Milk Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Notices: Served and complied 1.										

Milk Samples

	Taken	Failures
Pasteurised	9	—

The sole pasteurising dairy was again regularly inspected during the year. There were no plant sample failures.

Slaughterhouses

No regular slaughtering takes place within the District. No notice of any occasional slaughtering was received during the past year.

Game Licences

Two licences were issued to dealers in the District during the year.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

The following table sets out the numbers and types of food premises in the district and the numbers of inspections made :-

Type of premises	Nos.	Nos. registered under the Food & Drugs Act	Inspections	Hand washing facilities fitted	Equipment/ washing facilities	
					Required	Fitted
Bakehouses	1	—	2	1	1	1
Bread & Pastry Purveyors	11	2	21	11	8	8
Butchers	20	7	32	20	20	20
Confectioners	33	—	39	31	15	16
Fishmongers	6	—	7	6	6	6
Fish Fryers	5	5	17	5	5	5
Greengrocers	29	—	60	27	19	22
Grocers	35	4	71	40	30	31
Ice-Cream Purveyors ..	55	55	50	48	1	1
Licensed Premises ..	48	—	71	48	48	48
Dairies	2	2	12	2	2	2
Milk Distributors (bottled)	29	29	30	22	—	22
Hotels & Guest Houses ..	4	—	4	4	4	4
Restaurants and Cafes ..	28	—	75	28	28	28
Canteens (factory) ..	13	—	32	13	13	13
Canteens (school) ..	18	—	45	18	18	18
Mobile Shops (bases) ..	12	—	17	—	—	—

The work of maintaining and improving hygienic conditions in food premises has continued. The following figures indicate the remedial work carried out by informal action :-

Personal Cleanliness	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sanitary Conveniences									
a, Insufficient	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
b, Defective/dirty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

Rickmansworth Urban District

Premises

a, Dirty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
b, Defective/dirty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12

Washing Facilities

a, Insufficient	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
b, Defective/dirty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

Equipment

a, Insufficient	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
b, Defective and/or insufficient	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

Ice-Cream.

There are no manufacturers of ice-cream in the district but 55 premises were registered for storage and sale.

Seven samples of ice-cream were taken for bacteriological examination, with the following results :-

No. of Samples	Grading
4	I
1	II
1	III
1	IV

Mobile Food Trading

The Food Hygiene (Markets, Stall and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations 1966 came into force during the year and 12 persons/firms in the District were found to be operating mobile shops, (excluding delivery vehicles). All were inspected and notices were served requiring compliance where appropriate with the Regulations.

The number of vehicles both operating from premises within the District and from premises outside the District, together with the action taken, are shown below :-

	<i>Based in District</i>	<i>Based outside District</i>
Inspections	17	29
Notices served	11	19
Notices complied	8	4

It will be more appropriate to comment on the administration of these Regulations in the report for 1968.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Samples of the following were submitted to the public analyst:-

				<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Result</i>
Milk	...	...	...	—	2	Unsatisfactory *
Aspic Jelly	...	...	...	—	1	Satisfactory
Green Beans	...	...	...	—	1	"
Ground Paprika	...	...	...	—	1	"
Iced Lolly	...	...	...	—	1	"
Jam	...	...	...	—	1	"
Mixed Peel	...	...	...	—	1	"
Smoked Salmon Mayonnaise				—	1	"
Starch Reduced Crispbread				—	1	"
Sweets	...	...	...	—	3	"
Body in Bun	...	...	...	—	1	Unsatisfactory *
Cheese and Tomato Spread				—	1	Satisfactory
Cream Bun	...	...	...	—	1	"
Corn on the Cob	...	...	...	—	1	Unsatisfactory *
Doughnut	...	...	...	—	1	"
Dressed Crab	...	...	...	—	1	Satisfactory
Ice Cream	...	...	...	—	1	"
Lemon Mayonnaise		...	...	—	1	"
Maple Syrup	...	...	...	—	1	"
Milk Bread	...	...	...	—	1	"
Ostermilk	...	...	...	—	1	"
Paste Sunny Spread		...	...	—	1	"
Vitamin Health Drink		...	...	—	1	"
Bread	...	...	...	—	1	"
Colouring	...	...	...	—	1	"
Cream of Tartar	...	...	...	—	1	"
Dried Fruit	...	...	...	—	1	"
Dried Rubbed Mint		...	...	—	1	"
Edible Cake Decorations				—	1	"
Marzipan	...	...	...	—	1	"
Meringue Powder	...	...	...	—	1	"
Orange Squash	...	...	...	—	1	"
Pie Filling	...	...	...	—	1	"
Pork Croquettes	...	...	...	—	1	"
Raspberries	...	...	...	—	1	"
Sausages, Pork	...	...	...	—	1	Unsatisfactory *
Sponge Mixture	...	...	...	—	1	Satisfactory
Brandy	...	...	...	1	—	"
Gin	...	...	...	1	—	"
Whisky	...	...	...	2	—	"
Diabetic Fruits	...	...	...	—	1	"
Limmits				—	1	"
Zinc and Castor Oil Cream				—	1	"

* Indicates that the sample was submitted following a complaint.

Unsatisfactory Food:

(a) reported on by the public analyst :-

Milk	...	...	...	Contained fragments of discoloured dried milk. Warning letter to the bottling firm.
Milk	...	...	...	Contained dried vegetable debris. Complainant unwilling to give evidence. Warning letter to the bottling firm.
Fruit Bun	...	...	...	Insect-like fragments (most probably in imported fruit). Warning letter to baker/retailer.
Sweet Corn	...	...	...	Objectionable taste and butyraceous odour. No action taken.
Doughnut	...	...	...	Contained traces of iron. Warning letter to baker/retailer.
Pork Sausages	...	...	...	Staining resembling ink. No action.

(b) otherwise dealt with :-

Chicken Croquette	...	...	...	Contained ferrous metal. Warning letter to manufacturers.
Flour	...	...	...	Contained book-lice. No action.
Biscuits	...	...	...	Staining due to charred sugar. No action.
Milk	...	...	...	Contained plaster residues. Warning letter to the bottling firm.
Biscuit	...	...	...	Contained steel pin. Case involved child. No action.
Steak and Kidney Pudding	...	...	...	Mouldy. Prosecution pending.

(c) complaints made by the public resulting in prosecution :-

					<i>fine</i>
Dirty Milk Bottle	...	...	...	...	£15
Mouldy Pork Pie	...	...	...	...	£25
Fly Maggots in Chicken	...	...	...	...	£25
Mouldy Spong Cake	—	Manufacturers			£20
		Retailer			£10
Mouldy Loaf	...	...	...	...	£20
Foreign matter in Milk	...	...	...	...	£20

Sampling for Pesticide Residues

At the request of the Urban District Councils' Association this Council participated in a nation-wide sampling and analyses scheme, to determine the extent of pesticide contamination in foods. The scheme of sampling was so co-ordinated that local authorities were asked to sample certain specific types of foodstuffs to avoid duplication and to enable costs to be shared. During the year the following samples were submitted to the public analyst and it is pleasing to report that all were satisfactory :-

Parsnips	Beer	Cider
Cocoa	Runner Beans	Cheese
Cereal, Strawberry	Blackcurrant	Spleen
Mixed Cake Fruit	Coffee	

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS

The work done during the year under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, is recorded in the following section.

Properties other than sewers	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1. No. of properties in district	11033	35
2. a, Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	348	1
b, Number infested by (i) Rats	285	1
(ii) Mice	16	—
3. Total number of properties inspected for rats/mice for reasons other than notification	51	—
Number infested by (i) Rats	—	—
(ii) Mice	—	—

Sewers

Reported infested by rats :- *nil*.

Verminous Premises

Complaints were received during the year from householders regarding insects, of little or no public health importance, but which were a nuisance to them. These include ants, cluster flies, carpet beetles, fleas and garden insects.

Seventy-eight wasps nests were dealt with at the request of householders on a chargeable basis.

One severe infestation of fleas on domestic premises was dealt with by the service of a statutory notice on the occupier under Section 83 of the Public Health Act, 1936. The notice requiring the cleansing and disinfection of dog-pens and the rear garden not having been complied with, the necessary works were carried out in default by the Council's staff and the expenses incurred charged to the occupier. The work was highly unpleasant and resulted in the clothing of the staff employed becoming heavily infested.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The Council continues to measure air pollution by means of two volumetric smoke and sulphur dioxide recorders.

During the year one instrument, which had been operating at Moor Park as part of the national survey for the previous six years, was permanently removed and put into use, with the approval of the Warren Spring Laboratory, at the Council Offices to measure pollution in the town centre. It was also decided to operate the second instrument only during the winter months.

Towards the end of the year the mechanical firing envisaged in my report for 1966 was brought into operation on a boiler plant at the works of an industrial firm to deal with a nuisance from smoke. This resulted in

substantial improvement in smoke emission, but together with an increased rate of firing, the boiler unfortunately developed increased difficulties regarding fly-ash. Steps were taken to deal with this problem, which will be referred to more fully in the report for 1968.

OFFICE AND SHOPS

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

Registration and General Inspections

	No. of premises registered during the year		Total number of registered premises at end of year		No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year	
	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967
Offices	8	9	80	89	53	47
Retail shops	19	8	206	187	124	142
Wholesale shops warehouses	—	—	1	1	1	—
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	1	2	30	30	21	22

No. of Visits of all kinds by inspectors to registered premises :-

General Inspections	212	Reinspections	50
---------------------	-----	---------------	----

No. of persons employed

Offices	...	...	...	...	...	1,097
Retail shops	...	...	...	...	...	790
Wholesale departments, warehouses	...	...	...	...	...	70
Catering establishments open to the public	...	...	...	...	...	133
Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	7
Total (Males 778, Females 1,319)						2,097

Exemptions — Nil. Accidents reported — 2.

Routine inspections were carried out throughout the year and few problems arose therefrom. It is perhaps regrettable that there are still no legal standards for artificial lighting and that the law relating to the maintenance of a reasonable temperature, in premises where deterioration of goods is likely to occur, has not been strengthened. Until the phrase “would cause deterioration of goods” is qualified, it will be almost impossible to secure a reasonable temperature in, for example, food shops.

Shops Act. 1950

No. of Shops — 293

Inspections — 239

Notices Served — 9

Notices Complied — 16

No particular difficulties were experienced. This Act is now confined to hours of closing and employment.

NOISE

A number of complaints of noise nuisances were dealt with satisfactorily throughout the year by informal action. Most were quickly abated. In the case of one industrial firm where no practicable means were possible to reduce the output of noise from the machinery itself, the firm undertook to insulate the building; this reduced the noise below complaint level. In a further case noise due to the operation of an externally sited motor driving a scrap metal baling machine was removed to a more suitable site and this again reduced the noise to an acceptable level.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

1. – Inspections for the purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be en- forced by Local Authorities	6	6	--	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is en- forced by the Local Authority	116	128	4	—
TOTALS	122	134	4	—

2. – Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecu- tions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	2	1	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7) (a) insufficient (b) unsuitable or defective	— 6	— 5	— —	— —	— —
Other offences (not including offences relating to Home- work)	1	1	—	—	—
TOTALS	9	7	—	—	—

3. – Outworkers

Factories in district employing outworkers outside the district:—
No. of factories 1. No. of outworkers 398
Factories in district employing outworkers inside the district:—
No. of factories 1. No. of outworkers 10
Factories outside district employing outworkers inside the district:—
No. of factories 3. No. of outworkers 28

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

Two such establishments operate in the district. Both are well kept and managed and no problems arose from them during the year.

RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1964

One establishment only in the District is licensed. This has been well managed throughout the year and has been satisfactory. The Council employs in accordance with the Act a Veterinary Surgeon to carry out the inspections and report on their conditions.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Three premises are licensed to keep pet animals. All were well kept and managed and no problems arose from them during the year.

METEOROLOGY

	1965			1966		
	Temperatures Min °C	Max °C	Rainfall	Temperatures Min °C	Max °C	Rainfall
January	-10	11	1.47 in.	-7	11	5.79 in.
February	-2	12	3.62 in.	-4	13	2.66 in.
March	-6	14	.59 in.	0	14	1.75 in.
April	-2	19	3.90 in.	0	22	1.70 in.
May	1	26	2.46 in.	-3	26	3.75 in.
June	2	29	2.55 in.	3	28	1.80 in.
July	6	29	3.14 in.	6	31	2.47 in.
August	6	28	5.17 in.	6	27	2.31 in.
September	3	23	.87 in.	2	23	2.09 in.
October	1	19	5.71 in.	-1	19	4.32 in.
November	-3	10	1.76 in.	-6	15	2.62 in.
December	-7	11	2.55 in.	-9	12	2.50 in.
TOTALS			33.79 in.			33.76 in.

WATFORD RURAL DISTRICT

Members of the Public Health Committee (from May, 1967): Councillor F. R. WILSON (*Chairman*); Councillor D. W. RALPH; Councillor Mrs. O. E. COLLINGWOOD; Councillor G. DIMOND; Councillor F. J. HOMEWOOD; Councillor A. W. SHARP; Councillor J. E. G. WILSON; Councillor Mrs. S. LANGER; Councillor Mrs. G. MORRISON.

Chief Public Health Inspector – F. REEVE, Cert. S.I.J.B.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector – J. CABOURNE, Cert. S.I.J.B.,
Cert. Inspn. Meat and other Foods, Cert. Smoke Inspn.

Public Health Inspectors – F. VALENTINE, Cert. S.I.J.B. Cert. Inspn.
of Meat and other Foods, Testamur Inst. P.C.

A. BEATON, Cert. Royal San. Asscn.
Scotland, Inspn. of Meat and other Foods.

P. M. ABLETT, Diploma P.H.I.E.B. Cert.
Smoke Inspn.

Cleansing Superintendent – B. F. KING.

General

Area (land and inland water), 18,179 acres.
Civil Parishes – Abbots Langley, 5,558.9; Aldenham, 5,842; Sarratt, 4,587.4; Watford Rural, 2,190.7 acres.

Dwellings and Rateable Value (31st March, 1968)

Number of Separate Dwellings	Total Rateable Value	Product (est.) of Penny Rate
16,599	£2,797,135	£11,805

Population (Registrar General's estimated for mid-year)

1967	1966	1965	1964	1951	1939
61,200	60,970	60,910	60,810	40,150	20,280

Population by Parish

Abbots Langley C.P.	...	...	16,350
Aldenham C.P.	...	...	12,930
Sarratt C.P.	...	...	2,770
Watford Rural C.P.	...	...	22,920

(These figures have been taken from the 1966 10% sample census and are the latest official figures available, but should be regarded with caution as they do not gross up to the population of the Rural District.)

Birth Rate (Live births per 1,000 of population): Comparability Factor 0.99

1967	1966	1965	1964	1951	1939
11.58	11.33	12.08	13.0	17.0	13.9

Ratio of local Birth Rate to National Rate: 0.67

Classification of Births: (1966)

Total live births	...	...	...	...	...	714	691
Illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	58	51
Still births	...	...	...	...	...	13	7

Still Birth Rate Still births per 1,000 total (live and still) births:

1967	1966	1965	1964	1951	1939
18	10.13	12.45	10.0	20.0	20.8

Illegitimate Birth Rate (per cent live births)

1967	1966	1965	1964	1951	1939
5.09	7.3	7.9	9.7	0	4.2

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1967 IN THE RURAL DISTRICT OF WATFORD

Watford Rural District

Code No.	Cause of Death	Total All ages		AGE IN YEARS									
				Under 1 year		1 - 15		15 - 35		35 - 65		65 and over	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
3	Syphilitic disease	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
8	Measles	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	7	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	2	2	3
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	22	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	2	6	3
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	2
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	27	24	-	-	1	-	1	1	10	10	15	13
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
16	Diabetes	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	28	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	7	18	41
18	Coronary disease, angina	45	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	9	23	20
19	Hypertension with heart disease	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	5
20	Other heart disease	24	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	7	16	25
21	Other circulatory disease	6	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	1	12
22	Influenza	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
23	Pneumonia	26	42	-	-	1	-	1	2	3	8	21	32
24	Bronchitis	20	11	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	6	15	4
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	-
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
31	Congenital malformations	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	18	19	8	3	1	1	3	3	1	4	5	8
33	Motor vehicle accidents	3	2	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	1
34	All other accidents	5	10	-	1	2	-	1	-	2	2	-	7
35	Suicide	4	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	1	-
36	Homicide and operations of war	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
TOTAL ALL CAUSES		259	267	10	5	6	1	14	10	94	66	135	185

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES
INCIDENCE according to AGE and SEX during 1967

AGE GROUPS	Scarlet fever		Whooping cough		Measles		Dysentery		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
0-1	—	—	3	2	15	17	—	—	
1-2	1	1	7	6	91	77	—	—	
3-4	3	2	14	9	138	131	—	3	
5-9	13	5	14	19	191	207	1	5	
10-14	—	3	3	2	12	12	1	2	
15-24	2	1	—	—	—	7	1	1	
25 and over ..	1	—	1	3	—	—	3	11	
Age unknown	1	—	—	2	4	7	—	—	
TOTALS	21	12	42	43	451	453	6	22	

AGE GROUPS	Acute Pneumonia		Erysipelas		Typhoid		Acute encephalitis Infectious post-infective			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-14	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-44	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
45-64	—	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age unknown ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	—	3	3	1	1	—	1	—	2	—

AGE GROUPS	Food poisoning		Tuberculosis				Other Notifiable Diseases		
			Respiratory		Other				
	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F
0 — 4	—	2	—	—	—	—	Infective hepatitis	5	7
5 — 14	—	2	—	—	—	—			
15 — 44	4	6	2	2	1	—	Puerperal pyrexia	—	1
45 — 64	1	1	—	—	—	—			
65 and over ..	—	—	—	1	—	1			
Age unknown ..	—	—	—	—	—	—			
TOTALS (all ages)	5	11	2	3	1	1		5	8

Notifiable Diseases (continued)

No cases of the following notifiable diseases occurred:

Acute poliomyelitis: paralytic and non-paralytic, Meningococcal infection, Diphtheria, Smallpox, Paratyphoid, Ophthalmia neonatorum, Plague, Malaria, Cholera, Relapsing fever, Typhus fever, Tuberculosis: meninges and C.N.S.

Month of occurrence	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Scarlet fever	—	1	5	4	7	1	7	1	—	4	2	1
Whooping cough	—	—	—	5	9	4	10	8	23	2	14	10
Measles	37	43	350	246	135	40	51	2	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis respiratory	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
Tuberculosis other	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dysentery	—	5	1	—	—	6	2	9	2	—	—	3
Infective hepatitis	—	2	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	—	—	—
Acute pneumonia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Typhoid fever	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food poisoning	—	1	—	2	—	1	4	2	1	—	5	—
Encephalitis post-infectious	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis infective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—
Peuperal pyrexia	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Deaths 526 persons died during the year.

Death Rate Adjusted per 1,000 of population. (Comparability Factor 1.13.)

1967	1966	1965	1964	1951	1939
9.7	9.9	10.49	9.6	7.1	8.8

Ratio of local Death Rate to National Rate: 0.87

Infantile Mortality Rate Number of deaths under age of 1 year per 1,000 live births.

1967	1966	1965	1964	1951	1939
21.0	17.4	12.45	13.7	29	56

Classification of Infant Deaths:

			Under Age of 1 week		Under Age of 4 weeks		Under Age of 1 year	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
Total	...	...	8	3	9	3	10	5

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

HOUSING CONDITIONS

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses.									
a,	Total number of houses inspected (Public Health and Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	438
b,	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	956
2. Action Taken.									
a,	Clearance areas declared	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
b,	Unfit houses included in a, above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
c,	Individual houses demolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
d,	Individual houses closed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
e,	Parts of buildings closed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
f,	Dwellings rendered fit								
i.	Informal action	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
ii.	Formal action	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
3. Overcrowding.									
a,	Cases brought forward from previous year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
b,	Premises found to be statutorily overcrowded during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
c,	Cases of overcrowding abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
4. Certificates of Disrepair.									
a,	Certificates of Disrepair issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
b,	Undertakings given by landlord	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
c,	Certificates of Disrepair revoked	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
5. Improvement Grants.									
a,	Applications made for Discretionary Grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
b,	Grants approved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
c,	Applications made for Standard Grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
d,	Grants approved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
6. Number of Houses and Flats Erected During the Year.									
a,	By the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183
b,	By other Authorities and Organisations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
c,	By private persons	...	...	...	...	...	Houses	166	
							Flats	0	
7. Licensed Caravan Sites.									
There are four large sites in the District:									
	Highview Caravan Park, Kings Langley	...	...	...	...	...	...	104 caravans	
	Newlands Caravan Site, Bedmond	...	...	...	...	...	...	60 caravans	
	Brookside, Eastbury Road, Oxhey	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 caravans	
	Langleyview Caravan Park, Abbots Langley	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 caravans	

There are in addition 15 small sites accommodating 52 caravans in all.

A further 7 sites are subject to discontinuance and run-down procedure comprising 23 caravans.

During the year the Council completed the purchase of a private caravan site of 12 caravans, the management of the site being carried out by the Council's Housing Manager.

WATER SUPPLY

Domestic Supply

The majority of the district is served by a public mains supply, by the Colne Valley Water Company, the Rickmansworth and Uxbridge Valley Water Company, or, the Watford Corporation Water Undertaking.

No complaints were received during the year concerning the quality and quantity of the main supplies, all of which are chlorinated.

There are 17 dwellinghouses which are served by well supplies. No complaints were received in respect of any of these. One sample was taken for bacteriological examination and was found to be satisfactory.

Swimming Pools

There are no public swimming pools in the district. Two County Council Schools, viz; Fairfield at Radlett and Clarendon at South Oxhey, have their own swimming pools. Routine samples from these are taken by the County Council and the results were satisfactory.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Public Conveniences

The Council have provided public conveniences at Watling Street, Radlett; Station Approach, South Oxhey; Oxhey Pavilion; and High Street, Abbots Langley.

In all these conveniences free hand washing facilities are available.

Dwellings not connected

Number of dwellings not connected to a sewerage system at the end of the year, the system of sanitation being:-

Parish	Cesspool	Pail type closet
Abbots Langley	216	19
Aldenham	108	16
Sarratt	480	68
Watford Rural	21	4
	825	107

General

The Parishes of Abbots Langley, Aldenham and Watford Rural, and a small part of the Parish of Sarratt are served by main sewerage systems which discharge into the trunk sewers of the West Herts Main Drainage Authority.

The spine sewer for the Sarratt main drainage scheme was completed

during the year and a few houses in the Belsize area were connected to this sewer by the end of the year. Work was commenced in the year on the connecting sewers from the village of Sarratt.

Work was also commenced on the second stage of the Bedmond sewerage scheme, which entails a pumping station at both north and south of the village.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse Collection

This service is carried out by direct labour throughout the District. Nine refuse collection schedules are operated daily which ensures a weekly refuse collection service. Modern refuse collection vehicles mostly of the rear loading type are in use.

A Trade Refuse Collection Scheme is also in operation in respect of shop premises, and for which service an extra charge is made.

Bulky Refuse

As a measure to combat the indiscriminate dumping of bulky items of house refuse in the form of mattresses, furniture and old iron, etc. around the country lanes and open spaces, a free removal service is available, on request, to householders residing in the district. Increasing use of this service is being made but unfortunately dumping continues in the district, probably by persons who reside outside. Clearance of such deposits are made from time to time.

The Council have provided litter bins at strategic points throughout the district and these are regularly emptied.

Abandoned and/or derelict vehicles continue to be a problem. The Council have arrangements to deal with unwanted vehicles surrendered to them by residents in the district.

Refuse Disposal

The Council have two refuse disposal sites, one at Abbots Langley and one at Aldenham, where refuse is disposed of by controlling tipping.

The Council have acquired a disused gravel pit at Toms Lane, Bedmond, for refuse disposal purposes, and preliminary works are in hand in preparing it for use.

Cesspool Emptying.

The Council operate a cesspool emptying service throughout the district. This service is free, but the Council reserve the right to make a charge. One cesspool emptier is operated by direct labour, and the services of a contractor are also employed. Disposal of cesspool contents is by discharge into sewers.

Pail Closet Emptying.

This is undertaken by direct labour in the Parishes of Abbots Langley, Aldenham and Sarratt. Pail closets are emptied weekly, properly equipped vehicles being used for collection and disposal purposes.

FOOD HYGIENE

Food Condemned.

The following is a summary of food condemned during the year:

342 lbs.	—	Meat.
293 lbs.	—	Canned Meat.
55 lbs.	—	Canned Fruit.
431 lbs.	—	Frozen Foodstuffs.
2 lbs.	—	Canned Milk.
73 lbs.	—	Ice Cream.
5 lbs.	—	Other Foodstuffs.

Slaughter Houses.

There are no licensed slaughterhouses in the district.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

Food Premises.

Type of premises	No. of premises	No. of premises fitted to comply with Reg. 16 (Wash hand basins)	No. of premises to which Reg. 19 applies. (Sinks)	No. of premises fitted to comply with Reg. 19 (Sinks)	No. of inspections made
Bakehouses	4	4	4	4	11
Bakers shops	13	13	8	8	20
Butchers	22	22	22	20	86
Confectioners	23	23	1	—	11
Factory canteens	14	14	14	13	11
Fishmongers	4	4	4	4	9
Fish fryers	4	4	4	4	27
Food manufacturers	2	1	2	—	6
Food warehouses	1	—	—	—	12
Greengrocers	18	18	18	18	28
Grocery shops	53	50	41	39	109
Licensed premises	40	40	40	40	79
Restaurants/cafes	12	12	12	12	57
School canteens	28	28	28	28	19
TOTALS	238	233	198	191	485

The following contraventions were remedied:—

Personal Cleanliness	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sanitary conveniences							
a, Insufficient	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
b, Defective/Dirty	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Premises							
a. Dirty condition	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
b. Defective conditions/Dirty	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Washing Facilities							
a. Insufficient	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
b. Defective/Dirty	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Equipment							
a. Dirty	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
b. Defective and/or insufficient	...	...	...	...	...	...	9

In no case where contraventions of the Regulations were found was it necessary to recommend the Council to consider taking legal proceedings.

Milk Supply

There are 3 dairies and 22 distributors of milk registered in the district.

Ice Cream

Number of premises registered :

a.	For Manufacture	—
b.	For Sale	84

Number of inspections (including Mobile Ice Cream Vans):	31
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Food and Drugs Act, 1955

During the year 27 complaints were received regarding the condition of food purchased. The articles of food involved were as follows :-

Bread 5; Tinned Fruit 2; Milk 8; Sausages 2; Tinned Meat 1; Cakes and Pastries 5; Fish 1; Pork Pie 1; Potato Chips 1; Alcoholic Drink 1.

Legal Proceedings were instituted in respect of the following :-

Rancid Sausages	Penalty	£15 plus costs
Rancid Sausages	"	£25 " "
Mouldy Buns	"	£25 " "
Foreign Body in Milk	"	£20 " "
Mouldy Sausages	"	£20 " "
Mouldy Pork Pies	"	£25 " "
Foreign Body in Milk	"	£20 " "

In all other cases the complaints were investigated and where appropriate representations were made to the retailer and/or manufacturer.

The following specimens were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination :-

Swab of Food Mince	—	No Salmonella group organisms isolated.
" " Meat Tray	—	" " " "
" " Cutting Block	—	" " " "
" " Food Tray	—	" " " "
" " Sausage Machine	—	" " " "
" " Food Bowl	—	" " " "
" " Marble Counter	—	" " " "
" " Chopping Block	—	" " " "
" " Weighing Scales	—	" " " "
Minced Meat	—	No Salmonella organisms isolated
Canned Tongue	—	" " " "
Pork Sausage	—	" " " "
Coconut Bar	—	No pathogenes isolated
Rolled Pork	—	" " " "
Dried Milk	—	" " " "
Canned Apples	—	" " " "
Canned Beans	—	Heavy growth of mixed Coliforms
Tomato Sauce	—	" " " "
Block Chocolate	—	No Pathogens isolated
Cooked Pork Shoulder	—	No Salmonella organisms isolated

Milk Samples :	89	Genuine
	1	Not Genuine

Other Foods:	47	Genuine
	2	Not Genuine

Tinted Sugar Crystals – Colouring matter included non-permitted Blue V.R.S. Manufacturers informed who agreed to uplift unsold stocks found to exist in retail shops.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS

Rodent Control

TYPE OF PROPERTY

Properties other than Sewers.	<i>Non-Agricultural</i>	<i>Agricultural</i>
1. Number of properties in district ...	18355	188
2. a, Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	307	17
b, Number infested by (i) Rats ...	179	17
(ii) Mice ...	28	—
3. a, Total number of properties (inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification)	721	144
b, Number infested by (i) Rats ...	14	39
(ii) Mice ...	4	2

A systematic survey of agricultural premises was commenced during the year with the object of recording details of the occupation, acreage, type of agricultural activity, degree of infestation, if any, and method of control and extermination currently being employed. This survey was curtailed as a result of the Foot and Mouth disease restrictions during the year, but is to be resumed as soon as circumstances permit.

Insect and Other Pests

A number of enquiries were received concerning insect infestations and 59 visits were made to investigate, advise and carry out treatments where necessary in connection with Ants (15), Bed Bugs (3), Fleas (8), Flies (25), Mites (3), Moths (1) and Wood Lice (4).

Practical assistance was given in dealing with wasps nests and a total of 100 were dealt with.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

During the year 75 smoke observations were carried out on factory chimneys, but in no case was any offence being committed.

Representations were made to three companies concerning complaints which had been received of nuisance from smoke and grit.

OFFICES AND SHOPS

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

This Act came into force during 1964, and the occupiers of premises in which it applies are required to register with the appropriate authority.

Registration and Inspection

	No. of premises Reg. at end of year	No. of general inspections
Offices	44	10
Retail shops	224	54
Wholesale shops, warehouses ...	—	—
Catering establishments	23	2
Fuel storage depots	3	—
Total	294	66

Number of visits of all kinds: 316

Number of Employees :

Class of workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	420
Retail shops	963
Wholesale departments, warehouses	—
Catering establishments open to the public	124
Canteens	—
Fuel storage depots	10
Total (males 592, females 925)	1,517

Registration

During the year a further 16 premises were registered under Section 49 of the Act. The failure of occupiers of premises coming within the scope of the Act to apply for registration requires constant survey but compliance with this Section has, however, been readily forthcoming following informal action, and in no case has it been necessary to consider instituting proceedings.

Plans of all new buildings submitted for Building Regulation and Planning approval and likely to come within the scope of the Act are referred to the Chief Public Health Inspector for his observations in connection with the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963. This has resulted in ensuring both immediate registration where necessary, and the compliance with the structural and other requirements of the Act in appropriate cases at the drawing board stage.

Enforcement of the Act

The public health department is responsible for the enforcement of the Act within the Watford Rural District, most of the inspectorial work being carried out by three Public Health Inspectors. No special, additional staff are employed for this purpose.

No particular difficulties have been experienced in securing the co-operation of occupiers and others concerned in bringing premises up to the required standard.

Accidents

Nine accidents at registered premises were reported and investigated during the year, involving injuries to four female and five male employees.

All but one of these accidents were a direct result of the handling and stacking of goods at retail shops, involving muscular strains and bruises, and in one case a lacerated hand in the process of cutting open cardboard packing cases.

The incidence of this type of accident follows a similar pattern to that reported on in the 1966 Annual Report. This seems to indicate a need for care and to some extent even training in the handling, lifting and stacking of packing cases, cartons, etc. in retail shop premises, whose stock-rooms are invariably too small and constricted.

One further accident concerned a fall on a staircase, which could only be attributed to carelessness on the part of the employee.

Lighting.

In the absence of specific lighting standards the recommended Standards of the Illuminating Engineering Society have been used as a guide and the co-operation of employers has been successfully sought on this basis.

FACTORIES

Administration of the Act, 1961.

1. – Inspections for the purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority.. ..	4	8	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	64	68	2	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
	68	76	2	—

2. – Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	1	1	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)					
a, insufficient	1	—	—	—	—
b, unsuitable or defective	3	2	—	1	—
Other offences (not including offences relating to home-work	2	2	—	—	—
TOTAL	7	5	—	1	—

(a) Sec. 133 (i) (c).

No list of outworkers has been received from any occupier of a factory situated in the Rural District during the year.

(b) Sec. 134

Details of 111 outworkers residing in the Rural District were received during the year, the nature of the work they were engaged upon being as follows :-

Art supplies	3
Wearing apparel	22
Christmas novelties	86
Total	<u>111</u>

No instance of outwork in unwholesome premises were found or brought to the department's attention during the year, nor was any outworker found to be suffering from a notifiable disease.

MISCELLANEOUS

Noise Abatement Act, 1960

Five complaints were received during the year. These concerned alleged excessive noise from a radio repair shop, a Social Club Dance Hall, the circular saw in a woodyard, and two separate explosive type bird scaring devices.

All of these complaints were dealt with on an informal basis.

Rag Flock and Other Fillings Act, 1951

There are no premises registered in the District under the Act.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

Four premises are licensed in the District and each have been inspected and found to be satisfactory.

Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963

This Act, which came into operation on the 1st January, 1964 requires all animal boarding establishments to be licensed. Eight establishments are registered and 21 inspections were made during the year.

